



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines

NDRRMC ADVISORY

TO : CHAIRPERSONS, RDRRMCs/OCDROs CALABARZON, V, VI, and VII

FROM : Executive Director, NDRRMC and Administrator, OCD

SUBJECT : Alert Status and Activity of Mayon, Kanlaon, Taal, and Bulusan Volcanoes

DATE : 03 September 2019, 8:00 AM

Source: DOST-PHIVOLCS

I. SITUATION OVERVIEW

A. ALERT STATUS OF MAYON VOLCANO

Mayon Volcano's seismic monitoring network **did not detect any volcanic earthquake** during the 24-hour observation period. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 1,171 tonnes/day on 25 July 2019. Precise leveling data obtained on 16 – 25 July 2019 indicate a slight inflation of the edifice relative to 9 – 17 April 2019. This is consistent with continuous GPS data showing that the edifice is still inflated since June 2018.

Alert Level 2 currently prevails over Mayon Volcano. This means that Mayon is at a moderate level of unrest. DOST-PHIVOLCS reminds the public that sudden explosions, lava collapses, pyroclastic density currents or PDCs and ashfall can still occur and threaten areas in the upper to middle slopes of Mayon. DOST-PHIVOLCS recommends that entry into the six kilometer-radius Permanent Danger Zone or PDZ and a precautionary seven kilometer-radius Extended Danger Zone or EDZ in the south-southwest to east-northeast sector, stretching from Anoling, Camalig to Sta. Misericordia, Sto. Domingo must be strictly prohibited. People residing close to these danger areas are also advised to observe precautions associated with rockfalls, PDCs and ashfall. Active stream/river channels and those identified as perennially laharprone areas on all sectors of the volcano should also be avoided especially during extreme weather conditions when there is heavy and prolonged rainfall. Civil aviation authorities must advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as airborne ash and ballistic fragments from sudden explosions and PDCs may pose hazards to aircrafts.

B. ALERT STATUS OF KANLAON VOLCANO

Kanlaon Volcano's seismic monitoring network **recorded one (1) volcanic earthquake** during the 24-hour observation period. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission was measured at an average of 79 tonnes/day on 15 June 2019. Ground deformation data from continuous GPS measurements last 30 August 2019 indicate slight inflation of the edifice.

Alert Level 1 (abnormal) status prevails over Kanlaon Volcano, which means that it is currently in a state of unrest probably driven by hydrothermal processes that could

generate steam driven or phreatic eruptions. The local government units and the public are reminded to avoid entry into the 4-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) due to perennial hazards of rockfalls, avalanches, sudden outgassing and steamdriven or phreatic eruption at the summit area. Civil aviation authorities must also advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ejecta from any sudden phreatic eruption can be hazardous to aircraft. DOST-PHIVOLCS is closely monitoring Kanlaon Volcano's activity and any new development will be relayed to all concerned.

C. ALERT STATUS OF TAAL VOLCANO

Taal Volcano's seismic monitoring network **recorded fourteen (14) volcanic earthquakes** during the 24-hour observation period. Field measurements on 29 August 2019 at the eastern sector of the Main Crater Lake yielded a decrease in water temperature from 32.6°C to 32.3°C, a decrease in water level from 0.42 meter to 0.39 meter, and a decrease in acidity from a pH of 2.78 to 2.87. Ground deformation measurements through precise leveling surveys from 15 – 24 June 2019 indicated slight inflation of the edifice consistent with recent results from continuous GPS data.

Alert Level 1 remains in effect over Taal Volcano. This means that hazardous eruption is not imminent. The public, however, is reminded that the Main Crater should be strictly off-limits because sudden steam explosions may occur and high concentrations of toxic gases may accumulate. The northern portion of the Main Crater rim, in the vicinity of Daang Kastila Trail, may also become hazardous when steam emission along existing fissures suddenly increases. Furthermore, the public is also reminded that the entire Volcano Island is a Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ), and permanent settlement in the island is strongly not recommended.

D. ALERT STATUS OF BULUSAN VOLCANO

Bulusan Volcano's seismic monitoring network **did not detect any volcanic earthquake** during the 24-hour observation period. Ground deformation from Precise Leveling data obtained on June 21 – July 1, 2019 indicated a slight deflation of the edifice. Data recorded by Bulusan's continuous GPS network also indicated slight deflation of the edifice since July 2018.

Alert Level 1 (abnormal) status remains in effect over Bulusan Volcano, which means that it is currently in a state of unrest probably driven by hydrothermal processes that could generate steam driven or phreatic eruptions. Local government units and the public are reminded that entry into the 4-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PDZ) is strictly prohibited and that vigilance in the Extended Danger Zone (EDZ) must be exercised due to the increased possibilities of sudden and hazardous phreatic eruptions. Civil aviation authorities must also advise pilots to avoid flying close to the volcano's summit as ash from any sudden phreatic eruption can be hazardous to aircraft. Furthermore, people living within valleys and along river/stream channels especially on the southeast, southwest and northwest sector of the edifice should be vigilant against sediment-laden stream flows and lahars in the event of heavy and prolonged rainfall. DOST-PHIVOLCS is closely monitoring

Bulusan Volcano's condition and any new development will be communicated to all concerned stakeholders.

You are hereby directed to undertake precautionary measures and monitor the situation in your AOR. Likewise, the Public and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (DRRMCs) concerned are advised to take precautions and appropriate actions.

In order to better inform/warn communities, you are reminded to disseminate these through local/community leaders and through your local media, including community radio stations. Conduct press briefings as often as needed. This local effort will complement and reinforce efforts at the national level. Emphasis should be on proactive actions – evacuation rather than rescue.

Let's untiringly aim for zero casualty.

Submit report on actions taken.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CHAIRPERSON, NDRRMC:



UNDERSECRETARY RICARDO B JALAD
Executive Director, NDRRMC and
Administrator, OCD